News from Central and South America.

DEATH OF THE HON, BEVERLY CLARKE.

The Departure of Mr. Wyke, the British Minister, for England.

THE TRANSIT CONTRACTS IN NICARAGUA. å0.,

The steamship Ariel, Capt. Miner, arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the 9th inst.

NEW GRANADA.

OUR ASPINWALL CORRESPONDENCE.
ASPINWALL, April 9, 1860. Society S. Clarke, United States Minister to Guatemala— Passengers on the Ariel—Doath of the Cook from Drinking Alcohol—Promptness of the Pacific Mall Company,

The steamer Ariel, Captain Miner, which left New York on the afternoon of the Sist ult., arrived at this port early

his morning.

This being the first trip under the tri monthly arrange ent, by which three instead of two steamers are to ave every month, the number of assengers were much less than by the regular established sailing days-5th

The Ariel brought no mail, except some express matte forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co., upon which govern-ment postage was paid into the New York Post office for the right of bringing it.

The Ariel brings about two hundred passengers-onhalf steerage, the rest first and second class. The trip half steerage, the rest first and second class. The trip has been unusually pleasant, but not quite so quick as the might have made it had there been any steamer expected down on the other side to connect with the Ariel.

The Washington, it is expected, left San Francisco on the 24th ult., with passengers and freight bound for Passana, whether with a view of connecting with this steamer or the Northern Light is not known, but probably with the latter, inasmuch as the sailing of the steamer of the 55th could not have been known in California at the time the Washington sailed.

The Ariel leaves to night at ten o'clock for New York, having taken some flity tons of coal on beard—water she had exough.

derough.

there will be some passengers, but little freight, being 
it which was brought down to Panama by the English 
mmer on Saturday, and the Panama railroad's steamer 
attenuit, which runs between Panama and ports up 
wag the coast.

mala.

Among the passengers by the Ariel were Right Rev. ishop scott, Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory, and three young men just ordained for the ministry, on heir way to settle in Oregon.

Good Friday and Easter Sunday were both appropriately observed on the trip out. On both occasions incresting Episcopal services were held. At the first an oquent extempore sermon was delivered by Bishop cott. On Sunday a well written sermon (prepared for he occasion) was delivered by one of the young directors. injeters. Louis McLane, Erq , and family, and Major McCoy, of

Louis McLane. Esq., and family, and Major McCoy, of Mexican war celebrity, were among the passengers Mr. McLane is one of the house of Wels, Fargo & Co, and also the managing agent of that house at San Francisco. He is brother of our Minister to Mexico, and brother of the agent of the Pacific Mail Company at Panama.

An unfortunate occurrence happened on shipboard Friday night. A Franchman, forty two years of age, one of the cooks belonging to the ship, drank a quantity of alcohol from a ran where it was being kept stored on deck, for burning under chafing dishes, and other cooking purposes, and died from its effects in terrible agony.

It was, no doubl, a mach better article than barrels of stuff daily drank about the "Points" and the Fourth and Sixth wards, but it was the quantity.

The poor fellow was committed to the deep next day. The burial services at sea were solemnly read by the Bishop.

The birial services at see were solemnly read by the Bishop.

The steamer Cortez leaves Pansma this evening at high water, with the Ariel's passengers for San Francisco. The passengers all left this morning in the 8 o'clock train for Pansma.

Some of the pussengers on the trip out expressed doubts of a steamer being at Pansma ready to convey them on, but they would have to wait the arrival of the Korthern Light. These doubts were only expressed by such as knew little or nothing of the promptness and certainty with which the Pacific Mail Company have conveyed their mails and passengers for more than twelve years—ever since the line was started, without ever koosing a single trip. OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PANANA, April 10, 1860.

Refusal of Congress to Repeal the Election Law-Prospects of a General Revolution-Movements of Masquera, Obando, &c. - United States Vessels-Panic on Good Fri -English and French Squadrons, de.

o further news has been received here from Bogota wall for New York. Private letters from there state that Congress will not repeal the Election law, which has ocfederation; and there can be but little doubt, therefore, conjunction with the Governors of several other States, and will await the action of Congress before declaring ration of Generals Obando, Lopez and other prominent men of the Confederation. It is to be hoped that the wise counsel of General Herran, who is now in Bogota, has pre-vailed ere this with President Ospino and Congress, and that they will forego their purpose to continue in force the law which is so offensive to the people of New Gra-

the law which is so offensive to the people of New Gramada.

This isthmus continues healthy. The American steamer
Obtiez, recently sold to the Pacific Mail Scamship Company, will rail hence to San Francisco to-morrow, to make
her first voyage under the new arrangement. She is the
first of the extra steamers placed in the line by the Pacific
Mail Steamship Company, in addition to their regular semimonthly line, of which I made mention in my last, and
will be followed by the California, which is advertised to
sail from here on the 8th of May for San Francisco.

The United States ling ship Lancaster and steamers Saranac and Wyoming are still in port. The latter will sail
for Realeje, Nicaragua, immediately after the arrival of
the mail from New York, due here about the 13th inst., to
relieve the Levant, which is under orders to repair here
before proceeding to the Sandwich Islands. The Eaglish
ship of war Calypeo sails to day for the South Scalslands,
while the Cilio, which arrived here a few days ago, will
remain.

ship of war Calypeo sais to day for the South Sea Islands, while the Cilo, which arrived here a few days ago, will remain.

On Good Friday night, while the usual procession comment or failve of the death and burist of Christ, was passing through the streets, all at once the persons composing it became panic stricken, and the whidest confusion enaued. Men, we men, and children, in the most frantic manner, ran through the streets—some screaming at the top of their voices that a "revolution had broken out"—others "that a light had occurred"—while the more cool and dispassionate attempted to allay the excitement, by assuring the frightened multilade that nothing was the matter, which termed out to be the came. It appears that a criminal had excaped from prison, and while being pursued by the police, took refuge in the procession, and the police coming up, led the people to believe that another outbreak, similar to that of last year, would break out. Finally, after a great deal of trouble, quiet was restored and the procession moved on.

Among the passengers from Europe, in the last Royal West Inois steamer, was the wife of the French Admiral of the Pacific squadron. She will await here the arrival at the fing ship of the French equadron, with the Admiral on board, from the West Coast.

The United States Consul at this place has sent the mails from the West Coast by the steamer Ariel, which will enable parties in the United States to get their isters some ten days scene than by the regular mail steamer.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

RATH OF HON. BEVERLY S. CLARKE—A WYKE TREATY WITH NICARAGUA—COFFEE CROP IN COS-TA RICA—POLITICAL, ETC.

M. Dow, commander, from Central American ports, arrived at Panama on the afternoon of the 6th inst, with thirty-six passengers and the following cargo, the largest over brought from Central America to Panama:—522 coross of indigo, 3,124 bags of coffee, 5,770 hidee, 31 bales of deer akins, 146 bales of India rubber, 321 packages of segar, 24 cass of balsam, 36 ceroons silver ore, and March 29; La Union, Salvador, April 1; Realejo, Nicara, gua, April 2; and Puenta Arenas, Costa Rica, April 4.

gua, April 2; and Puenta Arenas, Costa Rica, April 4.

Assenwall, April 9, 1860.

Movements of Vessels—Hr. Wyke—His Tresty with Nicaragua—Coffee Orop in Costa Rica, de., de.

The letter from Panama gives you every item from the
North Pacific and Central America.

We have had no arrivals on this side from San Juan.

The English steamer Prisce, from Carthagena, arrived here on Friday morning. The mails from Bogota had not ar-rived when she left, and there is nothing from the inic-

rier.
United States frigates Roanoke and Sabine and storeship Relief in port. French gunboat Lucifer sailed on Saturday last for Havana, via Porto Bello.

Since writing the above, 6 P. M., I have seen a letter Since writing the above, 6 P. M., I have seen a letter rom Mr. Wyke, who arrived at Pasama to day on the alert, and I give the following items:—

Mr. Wyke, the British Minister to Central America, arrived at Panama this morning, on H. B. M. ship Alert. He has concluded a convention and treaty of commerce with Nicaragua—"perfectly satisfactory" to himself. He proceeds to England on the next English steamer, to prove this health and repose on his laurels, gathered in regly making for three meaning or more, when he will

return to Me cico. When the Alert left Puenta Arenas, Mr. Dimitry, United States Himister to Costa Rica, was expected there, and it was currectly removed that he would come count to Fasema on the United States Eteamer Levant, on his way to Washington.

The crop of cofee is Costa Rica was cellmated at 80,600 quintals; 7,000 had been experted, and it was supposed 10,000 welld come down after the helidays. The price was 12 to 13 conts and queened.

The price was 12 to 13 conts and queents.

The election for President was proceeding quietly, and the last poll was to be held yesterday—Easter Sanday.

GUATEMALA.

GUATEMALA.

DEATH OF HON. BEVERLY S. CLARKE—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

There is no news of importance from this republic. Mr. Clarke, Resident Minister of the United States, died at the city of Guatemala on the 17th of March, of diabatis, a disease from which he had been sufering for a long time. The papers, in announcing his death, siyle him Augustin B. L. Clarke, the name given him by the Roman Catholic Caurch at the time of his putism. His remains we're interned in the Pantaece, at the city of Guatemus, with great pomp. It is reported that his wife joined the same church a few days after the death of her husband. It is also reported that Mr. Clarke, a short time prior to his death, had determined to take upon himself the order of the Franciscan mooks.

Mrs. Clarke and children are among the passengers per steamer Guatemala, and were to have taken passage in the first steamer for the United States.

SALVADOR.

There is no news whatever from this republic. The country is tranquil and prosperous.

NICARAGUA. OUR GRANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

GRANADA, Nicaragua, Feb. 18, 1840.

The Cauly Contract Not the Thing—General Case and the

Lunnels Treaty—United States Interests in the Transit

The Herald will receive with this a translation of the ate Runnels transit contract, and, also, a translation of the Cauty contract. The last is the latest that this government have concorted in that line. To accomplish this wonderful feat, this sapient government alighted on two sages of Granada, and the Herato herewith has the

result of their acrimonious brain.

I commend the Cauty contract to your readers as the nest absurd and one sided centract that ever emanated from any man. It looks very much as if Cauty, agent, had merely said to the "sages of Granada," Senors, make your own terms, I and the interests that I represent are prepared to sign anything that will keep the transit acroes the 1sthmes of Nicaragua closed, embarrass Commodore Vancerbit, and benefit the Panama Rairoad Company. In connection with this subject, your correspondent can inform the Herral Positively, that the Panama Rairoad Company, in concession with the present Administration at Managua, are determined to use all means to keep this transit closed; my informants hold positions of trust upon here and in Panama. If the Postmanter General, Mr. Holt, ever expects to nationalize the latimus of Nicaragua by intrusting to its precarious care the United States mails, he will have to use other arguments than the silent ones of pen and tak. Your correspondent is compelled in his Ludable desire to write the truth, and that the Herald may not be misled by hireling correspondents of this government, to repeat what he has so often written, namely—there never will be a transit across this listimus unless the road is opened by the United States by force, or unless the vested rights of the American Atlantic and Panade Ship Canal Company are sustained and insisted upon by the government at Washington.

This transit business might have been all settled last year, had Mr. Cass accepted the contract forwarded to the State Department at Washington by Ran Rennels, in the genuline American spirit in which it was offered. Your correspondents knows full well that Runnels had no other object than the securing of this route to his fellow citizens, and thus obvishing the road from falling into the hands of French adventurers and Roglish capitalists, which it certainly will if Mr. Cass does not move himself along briskly. Mr. Cass, however, politely in timated to Runnels that he had violated the Conquiar law, which it certainly will if Mr. Cass, however, politely in timated to Runnels that he had violated the Conquiar law, which it certainly will if Mr. Cass does not move himself along briskly. Mr. Cass, however, politely in timated to Runnels that he and the interests that I represent are prepared to sign anything that will keep the transit across the

and beloved Secretary of State sees his way clear through the labyrinths of this highly interesting Nicaragus fransit question.

The Cauty contract is so advantageous to this government, that its ratification by the coming Congress is not to be doubted.

THE TRANSIT CONTRACT.

[Translated for the New York Herald.]

The undersigned, Pedro Zeledon, Minister for Foreign Relations of the government of the Republic of Nicaragua, fully authorized, and Mr. Ran Runnels, citizan of the United States, in his own account, and with the right of associating others, have agreed upon the following contract, which shall have full force and effect when the same shall be ratified by the Supreme government:

Article 1. The government of the Republic of Nicaragua grasts to Mr. Ran Runnels the right to established in the legislative decree of the 24th of March, and the executive decree of the 30th May of the present year, conceting to him for a land route the old road from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur, and granting him likewise the use of all works and improvements situated upon said route and appertaining to the transit, to wit: wharves, houses, abeds, isnds, and the rights thereunto belonging, reserving for the use of the republic the atoness now on the lake and river.

Sec. 2 Mr. Ran Runnels accepts the aforesaid concession, route and accessories upon the terms expressed, and will make all reprints necessary to place the route and accessories in serviceable condition at his own expense, and at the termination of this contract he will return to the republic the aforesaid route and keep the republic the agrees and at the termination of this contract he will return to the republic the aforesaid route and works and make all improvements, without exacting any indemnity whatever.

Art. 3. The grantenschall have the right to execute any works and make all improvements he may judge necessary, whether to repair the actual road between Virgin and San Juan del Sur, or whether to change the same into

sary, whether to repair the actual road between Virgin and San Juan del Sar, or whether to change the same into a railroad; in either case he may make une of the lands and materials situated upon said line, being the property of the Republic of Nicaragua, nor shail there be any general or municipal tax levied upon the property of the transit, nor upon the materials which the gractee may import to repair or improve the same, during the existence of the control of the

of them and the third, will be definite and without apment contract shall take place from the 1st to the 18th of October next. This done and sigued, in duplicate, at the city of Mana-gua, this 27th day of August, A. D. 1859. PEORO ZELEDON,

OUR SAN JUAN DEL SUR CORRESPONDENCE. SAN JUAN DRI. SUR, Feb. 15, 1860.

Rumors of War and Revolution—Fundlies Leaving—Town

Nearly Deserted—Pitiful Picture—United States Sloop

The Costa Rica mail brings tidings of war, revolution and its accompanying disasters in that hereiofore exem-plary republic. The provisional government have dis-armed the militia, and are looking daily for an attack from Mora and Canas. These gentlemen are in Salvador re-cruiting troops; they have two salling vessels, and it is rumored that they have purchased the steamer Columbus from the Panama Railroad Company for the expedition. They propose, it is said, to land at this place, with the permission of this government. Escalanti, Vice Presiden under Mora, is at Managua arranging for the landing The ball will open about the lat of March. Invitation are extended to all who wish to join and seek that bub ble, glory, at the capnon's mouth. Where is Walker

Now's the time.

The denizens of San Juan are waiting for the opening of the transit. Poor fellows how they have been hoodwinked is a caution

for the opening of the transit. Poor fellows! how they have been hoodwinked is a caution. The most promisent citizens, with their families, are leaving daily, some for the East, some for the West and some 'or South Carolina; in a short time this once thriving town will see grass growing in the streets and its plendio eddices the abode of bogs, monkeys, wild beasts, and iguanas. The American Hotel, one of the most elegant massors in town, is for saie, cheap, the proprietor, the Judge, having packed up his hit and departed for Cos is Rica to join the army.

Lanclord Greene, of the California Exchange, holds out well; he is a philosopher of the spyglass school; he may be seen any afternoon scanning the norizon of the broad Facific, looking for the good ship "Transit." The landlord is does no the New York commodores for the wishy-washy way they do business, and fir. Cass for allowing himself to be bamboozled by Martinez, and permitting poor assertant citizens to suffer in this country, and not indicating their just rights, claims and all Whylord! If he was only President, well, he would make minon mast of the whole concern.

Hon Juan Priest occasionally breaks the monotony of San Juan by a brilliant selrce at the Pacific Hotel; the first far hier attend, and enjoy themselves immensely in the Irazzes of the bewitching "assignan," "Gacho," and quadrilles. The last bail was given for the berefit of several emigrating officers of the Cesta Rican army, on their way to join Morafle believe the way to join Morafle believe the way to join Morafle believe the consulate, and impressed all with their gentermanily bearing and galantin, from Realejo, on a ruise down the coast, called in here on the 8th inst, and remained twenty-four hours. The Consul was on board, and received, on disembarking, the usual saitet. The officers vicited the Consulate, and impressed all with their gentermanily bearing and galantry. Commander Hunt was pleased with San Juan, and gave it decided preference over Realejo. The continued to the land of the

MR WYKE'S TREATY-PROBABLE RATIFICATION-MR WYKE'S TREATY—PROBABLE RATIFICATION—
MOVEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER
It was reported that the treaty negotiated by Mr.
Wyke, the British Minister, had been ratified by the Senate
to confirm the report
Mr. Dulitry, resident Minister of the United States, was
stid at Managua, but was expected to take passage soon
in the United States sloop of war Levant, for Puents Arenas, Cosia Rica.

COSTA RICA.

CROP.

Everything was quiet in this little republic. Ex-President Mora has published a manifesto, stating that he has retired to private life, and will reside in future in the city of San Salvador, where he is preparing to go into business. The coffice crop is larger than was anticipated; 1,000 bags, per steamship Guaremals, are for the New York market, and 1,300 for San Francisco.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC. PROGRESS OF CHILE-THE PERUVIANS TIRED OF WAR-CASTILLA'S UNPOPULABITY—EXPEOTED CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN ECUADOR—TELE-GRATH AND BAILROAD PROJECTS IN BUENOS AYRES

- PRESENT TO GARIBALDI.

The English steamer Callan, from Valparaiso and way ports, arrived at Panama on the 6th inst., with the mail and specie for Europe, and an unusually large number of passengers, mostly for the United States.

By this arrival we have received dates from Valparaise to 16th March, Callao 27th, and Guayaquil 1st April. CHILE.

CHILE.

CHATIFYING CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—THE INDIANS—MILITARY EXECUTIONS—CHANGES IN THE
CABINET—INCREASE IN CUSTOM HOUSE RECRIPTS—
THE L BOS ISLANDS—EFFECTS OF THE HERALD'S
ANTICLES—HON. JOHN BIGLER—MARKETS, COP-

I have but little of interest to communicate by the steamer that leaves to-day for Panaga. The situation of this republic is most gratifying, both in a political and commercial point of view. Public order is fully estab.

The Indians in the South have been subdued, and have entered into a treaty of peace with the government. Colonel Barbosa, who has had command of the Governor's troops in that section, and who was empowered to treat with the Indians for peace upon the most favorable terms, has just arrived in Valparaiso, accompanied by some forty Araucanian In-dians, among them four chiefs. They will proceed to Santisgo in a few days, to pay their respects to the President,

in Valparaiso, accompanied by some forty Araccanian Indians, among them four chiefs. They will proceed to Santisgo in a few days, to pay their respects to the President, and ask for a division of government troops to protect them against the neighboring tribes, who have refused to submit to the terms of peace.

The Indians in the upper frontier still continue to commit the greatest at sociate, anch as burning houses, mordering the defenceless inhabitants, &c. The troops stationed in that district of country, in a late engagement with the Indians, succeeded in taking seven civilized Gnilians prisoners, who were tried by a court martial an ishot. The government has commuted the sentences of death passed by the military tribunals on the persons implicated in the late revolutions.

Sr. Urmeneta, Minister of the Interior, has resigned. His place is filled temporarily by the Minister, of Justico. It is believed that Gen. Gardia, Minister of War, will also resign soch. It is oven rumored that the has already tendered his resignation. These changes in the Cabinet have given rise to a good deal of speculation as to the cause, but bothing has jet publicly transpired to show whether they have been occasioned by any misunderstanding between the retiring Ministers and the President.

The receipts of the Custom House at this port for the first two ments of the present year have far exceeded those of a corresponding period of last year, and it is thought that they will reach \$600,000 at the end of the first quarter, which will double the amount received for the first quarter, which will double the amount received for the first quarter of 1889.

During the first seventy days of this year, one bundred vessels of all classes have entered the port of Valparaiso, mostly from foreign ports, with heavy and valuable cargoes.

Sr. Tavera, Charge d'Affaires of Spain, accredited to this country, has lately arrived.

Among the passengers per last steamer from Paname, was William Wheelright, Esq., who has done more, perhaps, by his enterp

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL DELZU—THE PERUVIANS ON THE WATCH.

There is no news from this republic. Gen. Belzu, exPresident, had arrived at Arica, and proceeded to the interior. The Peruvian war steamer Los, is at Arica, watching the movements of the Bolivians. PERU.

PERU.

CASTILLA'S PROCLAMATION CONCERNING BOLIVIA—
PEOPLE OPPOSED TO WAR—THE MURDER OF CAPT.
LAMBERT, ETC.

We have nothing of importance from Peru. President
Castilla has issued a proclamation setting forth the advantages he has acquired for the country in his late expedition against Ecuador, and reiterates his determination
to bring Bolivia to terms. As nothing was gained by Castilla's war with Ecuador, but a great deal of the public
treasure squandered, the people of Peru are opposed to a
war with Bolivia. The press of Lima openly denounce the
schen e and its author. It also comments with severity
squires the entire policy of Castilla's administration. It
is very evident that should be carry out his intentions
squires Bolivia, a revolution, having for its object the
everthrow of Castilla's government, will occur.

The investigation of the murder of Capt Lambert, late

commander of the British corvette Vizen, is still progressing. Gen. Urbina, of Ecuador, had arrived at Lima as d sailed for Guayaquil.

ECUADOR. GEN. FRANCO ON THE WANE.—HIS RULE DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The France government at Guayaquil is on the wane, and, it is thought, cannot hold out much longer, while the government of Merino, at Quito, is gaining strength every day. Franco has not received the succor from President Castills, of Peru, that he expected, and, as he is unsupported by the people of the country, he must soon reliaquieb the reins of government. The arrival of Gen Urbina in the country—an event daily expected—it was thought would soon put an ead to Franco's rule.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

TELEGRAPHIC AND RAILBOAD PROJECTS - PRESENT TO
GARBBALDI, ETC., ETC.
Our dates reach to the 23d of February, from Buenes
Ayres, and the 25th from Rosario and Parana:
We find no event of importance to notice for our foreign

We find no event of importance to notice for our foreign readers.

Sr. Derqui had been installed President of the Confederation, and one of his first acts had been the deposal of Colonel Anjel, actors of the revolutionary movement in the province of Rioja.

A project had been presented to the government of Buenos Ayres for establishing a telegraphic line between that city and Resario.

The government of Buenos Ayres had made a contract with a Mr. Alphones Lelichter for the construction of a railroad, of 100 kilometers in length, towards the South, beginning in the Custom House of Buenos Ayres, and taking the direction of the Easenada de Barrazar.

The Italiana resident in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres have sent to General Garibaidi, as a present, a spiendid taddle of the country, silver mounted, requesting him to accept and use it in their name.

The question of the incorporation of Buenos Ayres in the Union continues in statu quo.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Our Aspluwall Correspondence. ASPINWALL, April 9, 1860.

Arrivel of the Candinmarruh at San Francisco—The Ja
panece Embassy on their Way—They First Land at New
York—Quick Foyage Between Japan and San Fran-

The Candinmarruh, the avant courrier of the Japanes embassy, is a small screw sleamer of about 550 tons mounted with four guns-one on each side, one forward

and one aft. The guns are about four pounders. The vessel is one that the Dutch mate them a present of, being the first and only war ahip that ever belonged to the Jayanese government.
Five came over from a small port about twelve miles

from Jeddo, under steam part and sail most of the way, in thirty-seven days, touching for coal at one of the ports of the Sandwich Islands. The quick trip is accounted for by her having on board an American naval officer, who envigated her all the way over.

Commodore McClony thinks the Powhatan will not be any longer in coming over than the Candinmarrah, as he thinks the P. will go direct to San Francisco without calling at the Sandwich Islands, being able to carry sufficient coal for the whole trip.

The Powhatan is expected to arrive at Panama by the

20th; then it will occupy some four or five days in getting over and on board the Roanoke, when she will go direct to New York before going anywhere else, unless order are sent out by the next steamer countermanding orders which were received some ten months ago. Nothing has since the orders above referred to, till four weeks ago,

shee the orders above referred to, till four weeks ago, when the Rosnoke was at Pensacola being caulked, official orders were received to proceed immediately to aspinwall and await the arrival of the Japanese Commissioners. Nothing was said in this peromptory order about proceeding first to Washington, consequently the original orders are still regarded as in force.

The Rosnoke has not her full number of guns (sixty) at present mounted, there being now only forty mounted, which gives her 560 men, which is the number now on board, a very large propertion of whom are Americans. With her full complement of guns she carries 800 men; the rest of her guns (twenty) have been dismounted for the purpose of giving more room, in which staterooms could be put up for the accommodation of the royal Commissioners. Six staterooms about ten feet square have been erected out aft on the lower gun deck, near the Commodore's quarters, with two berths in each room for the Commissioners. The balance are to be stowed away on the deck above, as they are not permitted by their customs to sleep on the same floor with their royal masters.

It will be recollected that Commodore McCluny

on the deck above, as they are not permitted by their customs to sleep on the same floor with their royal masters. It will be recollected that Commodore McCluny was the flag officer who had charge of the squadron which took Commedore Perry out to Japan when the treaty was negotised in 1852. Commodore McCluny is probably better acquainted with the Japanese character than any other officer in the United States Navy, having been a long time on the Chinese and Japanese stations.

It is an outrage that the flag ship of the Gulf squadron should be compelled month after mouth to lie tumbling about in this hot, stelly, unhealthy, God foreaken hole, where there is no earthly use for a ship of war unless some revenue cutter or fast steamer.

Vera Cruz is the place where the Roanske should be stationed, where there might possi by be something to do Commodore McCluny looks pale and emaciated—not the same man that he did when in charge of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, or when he started for Japan with a squadron of nine or ten vessels to open their ports, which was accomplished with such brilliant success.

Eclipse of the Planets Venus, Mars and

From the Boston Traveller, April 17.]

An occultation of a planet at any particular place, under favorable circumstances for observation, is an event of such rare occurrence that it cannot be expected oftener

invorable circumstances for observation, is an event of such rare occurrence that it cannot be expected oftener than conce in four or five years. In isoo, at the Observatory at Cambridge, only one (that of Jupiter, in August, 1886) has been seen suce the beginning of 1852. The happening, therefore, of four of these phenomena in a large part of this country in a single month, between the 24th of the present April and the 25th of May next, is very remarkable.

The first of the four, and the most beautiful and interesting of the whole, is that of Venus, on the evening of Tucsday next, 24th inst. This occultation will take place when the planet is quite high, and nearly at the position of its greatest brilliancy. It will be visible in the British provinces, and in that part of the United States situated northerly of a line drawn from Albermarie Sound, a little south of Norfolk and north of Cincinnath, to Davenport, Iowa; beyond that line the planet will not be cellipsed, but will pass south of the moon. Its disappearance behind the cark edge may be seen by the naked eye, but better through an opera glass. Through a telescope, Venus will appear similar to our moon the day before its last quarter, as about three fitthe of its illuminated disc will be turned towards the earth.

About midnight of Thursday, April 26, Jupiter will be cellipsed in the northern part of New Hampshire and Maine, and some of the British provinces; but in the southern part of New England the least distance of the edges of the planet and our satellite will be about one-twentieth the diameter of the latter.

The third of these occultations will be that of Mars, in the morning before sunrise of Thursday, May 10. It will be visible in a large part of the United State and the British provinces: As the moon will then be about five days part the full, the emerston will take place on the dark ride. The color of Mars will be a fiery red, as it will be extronomers at the Cape of Good Hope an excellent and rare opportunity for determining its parallax wi

nomens will take place as follows, by computation from
the elements given in the English Nautical Almanso:

— OCCULATION OF THE PLANKY VENUS.

Tucaday evening, April 24, 1850.

Immersion begins... Sh. 40m 65sec. P. M. Mean time
total.... Sh. 41m. 45sec. P. M. Mean time
total.... Sh. 25m. 25sec. P. M. Cambridge
total.... Sh. 25m. 17sec. P. M. Observatory.

The planet sets, 10:47 P. M.
At the immersion, at Cambridge, the planet will be
12m. 14s., and at the emersion 6m. 41s. south of the centre
of the moon. At the city of New Haven, Immersion begins
at 3h. 37m. P. M.; emersion begins at 9h. 21m. P. M.,
mean time at New Haven.
At the city of New York.—

Immersion begins..... Sh. 25 m. P. M. Mean time at
Emersion begins..... Sh. 35 m. P. M. New York.
At the immersion at New York, the planet will be
12m. 46s. and at the emersion 8m. 53s. south of the centre of the moon.

In the city of Chetinnati, the planet will not be eclipsed;
but at 3h. 14m. (Cincinnati time), when at its least dislance from the moon, it will be 20s. south of the moon's
edge.

APRIL 27—PLANET JUPITER.

7m. 44s\_north of the centre of the moon.

MAY 24—OCCULATION OF JUPTURE.

Immersion begins....10h. 23m. 5eec. A. M.

total......10h. 25m. 34sec. A. M.

Emersion begins....11h. 16m. 3eec. A. M.

'total......11h. 16m. 3eec. P. M.

'total.......11h. 16m. 3eec. P. M.

At the immersion, at Cambridge, Jupiter will be 11m. 11s.
and at the emersion 11m. 24s. south of the centre of the moon.

THE GREAT ROTAL WIZARD.—Professor Hambujer, the great royal wizard, who recently arrived in this city from Europe, will make his first appearance before an American audience to day, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, in his splendid drawing room entertainments of natural magic, as presented by royal command before her Majesty Queen Victoria, at Windsor and Balmoral Castles. The Professor comes to this country highly endorsed by the press of Europe for his adaptness in his mystic art,

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

WINDING UP OF THE CONCERN. Enormous State Tax for Ensuing Year.

REFECTS OF REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION.

Address of the Democratic Members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York to their Constituents.

CONTINUATION OF THE LIST OF ACTS PASSED.

THE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BILL

THE NEW POLICE LAW.

&c.,

THE DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

THE DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, democratic representatives in the Secute and Assembly of the State, before returning to their constituents, beg leave to address them in regard to some of the grosser abuses which nave characterized the acts of the Legislature and of the co-ordinate departments of government.

Constituents as a small moority in either House, the democrats were powerless to guide or arcest the progress of legislation. They were not only completely excluded from control in the ordinary committees of the House, but in the constitution of the Select Committee of Nina of the Assembly, by which the great mass of bills were matured and reported, they were allowed but two members, and the seven republican members of the committee were authorized to report any bill for passage.

It was thus impossible for the democratic representatives to initiate any measure of legislation, or materially to modify these which were presented; and tany were refet to the single alternative of choosing between propositions more or less odious, commense to them by their opponents. Though such a choice was difficult and repuisive, the constitut of administration and the necessities of the State were such as oftentimes to compel the members of the minority to make their choice among the lesser evits urged upon them by the responsible majority. The tendencies of the government, sided by forced interpretations of the constitution, and the modifications of parliamentary law, have all been in a direction to excluse the minority of legislative be less from influence and consideration, and to throw off the wise and pradent checks which in former years restrained to despotic institutions of the reckless passions of the majority.

The results of these departures from sound constitutional administration are seen in the present posture of the State, as contrasted with its condition before these innovations commenced.

We cannot do better, perhaps, than to make this contrast

The new era which Gov. Seward initiated has continued

The new era which Gov. Seward initiated has continued

The new era which goessionally interrupted by the ex-The new ers which Gov. Seward initiated has continued from that time to this, occasionally interrupted by the exhaustion of the Treasury and the unavailableness of State credit; but renewed whenever by democratic interposition either had been recruited, and returning prosperity tempted to new speculations those who had before pervented government from its true functions to those of local and personal advancement.

THE SUMMARY OF CORRUPT LEGISLATION.

islation can best be made in the language of Gov. Morgan himself:

In 1854, the revenues were, for the first time, insidequate to meet all the requirements of the constitution, the two hundred thousand dollars for the support of government not having been paid that year. In 1855, the canal revenues were insufficient to meet the interest on the new samal dobt of twelve millions dollars; in 1867 they were only sufficient to rays portion of the 3856,600 due to the general fund doet slaking fund, and in 1868 they, for the first time, failed to meet the first constitutional requirement of \$1,700.00 for the interest and principal of the canal debt and have ever slace continued inadequate for this purpose.

The total deficiency to meet the constitutional requirements will be, on the first of October next, about \$2,550,000, and it is lacressing at the rate of about \$2,000,600 a year. Of the total deficiency about \$1,70,000 is the amount diverted from the find so smally pledged by the constitution for the payment of the public debt. Incided this large aggregate, there is the further sum of \$3,000,600 which has been raised by taration, and even few dues to the canals which the constitution requires shall be eventually paid from their revenues.

We have now arrived at a point where the public creditor has no positive security that the interest and principal of his debt will be paid as it becomes due.

THE CANALS.

debt will be paid as it becomes due.

THE CANALS.

The circumstances which have loaded the canals with debt, rendered the toils inadequate to the purposes of revenue, and made it necessary to recruit their resources and assist their completion by general taxation, have been of a character that wise forecast and prudent administration would have prevented. If the accumulation of debt had been resisted, if disgraceful waste in construction and repairs had not been considered and encouraged, if useless offices had not been considered as to detect to a canal freights could have been so reduced as to detect to a

tion and repairs had not been connived at and encouraged, if uselets offices had not been multiplied, the toils upon canal freights could have been so reduced as to defy, to a great extent, the competition of all vival enterprises.

Though it is too late to avert the worst consequences of the blind and misguided policy which has loaded our State with debt, and compelled it to carry weight in the race with rival States and provinces, yet an ecodomical administration, a firm resistance to the constant spolistion of the State, by claims of pretended canal damages and by improvements and exponditures, the cost of which should fail upon localities, the abolition of useless offices, and the application of the actual and present means of the canals to their immediate enlargement to the fullest practical extent, would secure to those works that degree of properity, that would make them relf-supporting, and relieve the property of error of the State from the burden of direct contributions to their support. Nothing of this kind has been done, or recommended by the present administration; and the practicable and sessible recommenceation of the democratic State Engineer upon this subject, has been treated with ontire disregard and neglect.

The enlargement of this canal has hitherto been so far ad-

disregard and neglect.

In his annual report to the Legislature, dated January 18, that officer says:—

The enlargement of this canat has bitherto been so far advanced that he estimated amount of work now remaining to be done to complete it as made up from the foregoing stalement is \$7.5 (19 26.

The whole work for which this sum is intended to provide, can, if the necessary means are acaonably furnished, he so far performed previous to the opening of navigation next spring the spring of 1860 as to give the full depth of seven feet water the source height of the canal. The remaining portion of the work can be done, and the canal entirely finished by the spring of 1861.

The salargement of the Eric canal from Albany to Lockport, a chance of \$20 miles, may be fully completed, and a good navigation with seven feet depth of which from Lockport of Buffaco, may be secured on the opening of the buring navigation, for the sum of \$374.230.

Selection work to this canal, the enlargement of ten miles of the inland, and thirteen miles of the irrer portion, making together twenty-ince miles, are wholly completed, and destined the maining destance below the surface of seven feet depth of water, may also be completed is season for use at the opening of havigation as capanitius of \$56 000.

EMILARCHERNY OF THE CATUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

The unflashed action work may be so far prosecoied during the present season of suarended navigation as to admit of water inroughout its entire length, at a cost of \$60,000.

EMILARCHERNY OF THE CATUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

This proposition to provide seven feet of water on the entire length of the Eric, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca canals, on the opening of navigation is on the opening of means.

This proposition to provide seven feet of water on the entire length of the Eric, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca canals, on the opening of navigation this spring, would have required only the following sums of money:—

For Eric Capal enlargement ... \$274,250

For Oswego canal. 86,000
For Cayuga and Seneca. 60,000
Total. 8420,250
—a sum entirely within the command of the Legislature if it had been solicitous of the interests of the camala, and one which the people would have readily granted. The Legislature, however, refused to make the provision called for, or any other provision for making the enlargement avaisable to boats of the largest tonage, and preferred to waste the session in discussions about alavery, the conoccition of measures to nullify the constitution, in a war upon classes and special interests, in experimental legislation, in the capricious granting and revocation of franchises to suit party purposes, and in adding new burdens to an amultiplying useless offices upon the canals. One of the measures dictated by an extreme and reckless partisanship was the repeal of the law which placed the superintendence of the canals in the charge of the appointness of the Contracting Board. While the Americans retained control of the Canal Board in 1857, the republican Legislature took away from that body the appointment of superintendents and engineers, and gave them to the Contracting Board; and so the law remained through all the subsequent changes until now, when the electors, having chosen a majority of democrats to the Contracting Board, the republican Legislature transfers the patronage back to the Canal Board. In both cases, the course of the republicans was diousted by a determination to control public expenditures for party purposes; and in both cases their action was intended to baffle the popular will in the respect; for nothing can be more indeputable than that the intention of the people in election the papers, we believe, have become weary of this subserviency of the interests of the canal to the necessities of party. It is now twenty-two years are they were taken out of the hands of the democrats for the purpose of "more speedy" completion, and they are yet unfinished, and are purposely kept no, it would seem, by the party in power, have become wear

resis of the people in the same ruins in which they have aid the camals.

REPUBLICANS IN PAVOR OF NEGRO SUPPRAGE.

The present legislature has consummated a work which was begun at the organization of the republican party, and which, interrupted by accident or design, is mow ready to be submitted to the people. We refer to the alteration of the constitution, so as to admit negrost to free and equal suffrage with white citizens. The question has been repeatedly determined by the people upon a direct vote; and upon the acoption of the constitution of 15 is it was negatived by a vote of 225,834 against 85,300 make favor.

What was characteristic in this vote was that the counties on long Island and the Hodson, where a considerable portion of the colored population remain. For hostile to such admission, just in proportion to the manuber of this class among them; while the counties on 4he northern borders and in the west, which do not harbor any of this class, were strongest in the expression of a desire for this association.

ber of this class among them; while the counties on the northern borders and in the west, which do not harbor any of this class, were strongest in the expression of a drafte for this association.

We believe the judgment of the people will be declared now on the side of those who spake and acted from a knowledge of the unliners of this class for citizenship. They will recognize it as the first step in an attempt to introduce an inferior race into our minut, our jury list, our common schools, and our public offices. If the white electors could overcome their repugnance to such an association, they would still hesitate, from motives of pointy and patriotic duty, at arming with political power an exceptional class of the poputation, whose prejudices and sympathies place them in an attitude of heatility to the constitution. A portion of those whom it is proposed to incorporate into the electoral body are the fugitive slaves from the South; and the legislation of this winter, partially consummated, was designed to increase their nu other, by offering to such fugitives the protection of the state will religible to such fugitives the protection of the state.

That the great body of the electors of the State will religible the side of the democratic, and vote down the proposed amendment, which is intended to recruit the ranks of fanatical abouttonism and sectionalism, for its war upon the constitution, the undersigned will not permit themselves to doubt.

The proposed intusion of this black element into the electoral body has never been petitioned for by the propelle. In this, as in other instances, the republican majority have set themselves up above the people, and have originated measures of legislation seriously affecting the personal and social rights of chieseas, which have never been petitioned for, or discussed before the public, or received any marks of popular approval.

Coupled with this attempt to impose negro suffrage upon the State, has been a series of invasions of the franchises of white citizens, and t

SUSPICIONS.
REPUBLICANS IN PAVOR OF BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS

No attempt has been made to prevent bribery at elections. No attempt has been made to prevent bribery at elections, and the judicious amendments of the constitution repeated by proposed by democrats and suppressed by the dominant party in former years, have been wholly stided by the present majority. Yet no greater and more self-destructive evil can exist in a republic, and its continuation unchecked, (with the kindred corruption that follows in the filidial and representative force of the Etate,) must be fattal to the continuance of a representative system of government.

fatal to the continuance of a representative system of gevernment.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

We do not despair of the republic We believe in the perpetuity of the Univa and the constitution. The abuses which exist in the administration of the laws must necessarily be temporary, and will cease when the attention of the people is aroused to their true character and consequence. It has been the artful device of dention of the people is aroused to their true character and consequence. It has been the artful device of dention of the masses from profligacy and mismanagement at home, to the condition of disant ferritories, or thus sofferings of the service class in our neighboring States. The sympathy thus devoted to allen and distant objects has been wasted, so far as practical results are regardedney, has been productive of evil consequences to the very class in whose behalf it has been invoked. But greater evils still have fallen upon the people of our own state, who have neglected their affairs, in order to criticise those of their neighbors in the confederacy; and, as a consequence, they must await the exactions of the tax gatherer and give up their hard savings to make good the waste and rain of evil government.

A FINAL APPEAL.

Tour duties commence at home; and unless discharged there honestly and intelligently, you cannot, without wrong and folly attempt to extend them to ether and independent communities. See to your own government.

Arrest profligate expenditures, organise systems of economy, insist upon official accountsuity, and be not contest till efficient laws check the prevailing corruption at the polls and on the part of the elected officials. Stund by the land their valor won as your inheritance. Listen not to the cry of sectionalism, nor to the false appeal of fanatics and demagoguer, who would faln persuade you that the compact of the Revolutionary fathers was in tended to set State against State, in "irrepressible confinity," instead of binding them together in indissoluble union.

inate to compact of the Revolutionary fathers was in tended to set State against State, in "irrepressible conflict," instead of binding them together in indiasolable union.

Democrats of New York! your duties commence at a home! Organize to reddem the State. Unite as our man for this great and patriotic task; and if it deman secrifices of personal ambition or feeling, make them a once. The Fational Convention about to assemble a Charleston will present to the nation candidates for President and Vice President, whose election will contine the role of constitutional law in the Union; but the victory in the Pation will be incomplete if New York remains a prey to misgovernment, and the sport and spoof the enemies of our intitutions. Complete the victory of the enemies of our intitutions. Complete the victory own State. Redeem New York!

AHABY, April 17, 1860.

AMARD A. LAWRENCE, 1st Senate District. THOMAS. A. GARDINER, 24

FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, 24

J. MCLEOD MURPHY, 4th ""

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, 7th ""

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, 7th ""

RICHARD J. GARRATTSON, Dutchess.

JAMES BERNACY, States, 16th ""

RAMDREW J. COLVIN, 18th ""

RAMDREW J. COLVIN, 18th ""

RAMDREW J. GARRATTSON, Dutchess.

JAMES KENNEDY, Falion and Hamilton.

GERRY COONLEY, Greene.

THEOPHILUS CALLICOTT, Kings.

ANDREW A. WYERS, Kings.

ANDREW A. WYERS, Kings.

CHARLES KELSEY, Kings.

WILLIAM GOVER, New York.

WILLIAM GOVER, New York.

WILLIAM BURNS, New York.

WILLIAM BURNS, New York.

WILLIAM GOVER, New York.

WILLIAM HARRIS, New York.

THEODORE B. VOORBIES, New York.

GEORGE W. VARIAN, New York.

HENRY ARCULARIUS, New York.

HENRY ARCULARIUS, New York.

HENRY ARCULARIUS, New York.

HENRY ARCULARIUS, New York.

PETER C. REG AN, Orange.

STEPHEN TABER, Queens.

JOHN PETITI, Queens.

JOHN PETITI, Queens.

JOHN PETITI, Queens.

THEODORE C. VERMILYE, Richmend

PETER S. YEURY, Rockland.

JOHN H. KORTRIGHT, Uster.

N. HOLMES ODELL, Westchester.

THE GOVERNOR'S LABORS. The Governor has already signed over five hund bills which were passed by the last Legislature, and several others under advisement. Among the fermal hill to open Madison avenue to Seventy-ninth which is, de facto, the initiatory step towards called the Harlem Railroad up Fourth avenue to Forty-sec

street, through that street to Madison avenue to Seveninth street. Below we give an abstract of the new Police law, the clauses that we have printed contain the points of

ference between it and the old law. The clauses om are essentially contained in the latter:— AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTIFLED "AN ACT TO TARISH A METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, TO PROVIDE POR THE GOVERNMENT THERE, PASSED APRIL IS, 1857. PASSED APRIL 10, In THEMP. FIFTHS BRING PRESENT.

The people of the Same of New York, represents Senate and Assembly, do canct as follows:—

Bection 1. The act cutiled "An act to establish a tropolitan Police district, and to provide for the governent thereof," passed April fifteenth, eighteen hun and fifty seven, is hereby amended so as to read at lows:—

Bec. 2. The counties of New York, Kings, Westebh, and Richmond, and the towar of Newtown, Plushing Jamaica, in the county of Queens, are hereby constituend territorially united, for the purposes of police govern and called the Motropolita lice district of the Same of New York.

Sec. 3. The powers and duties connected with and dent to the police government and discipline of the dent to the police government and discipline of the district, shall be, as is hereinafter more especially vided for, vested in and exercised by a Board of he pelitan police, Commissioners of Metropolitan police